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RECEIVED

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**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

Magalie Roman Salas, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W., Room 222
Washington, D.C. 20036

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

Re: WT Docket No. 96-6; Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Permit
Flexible Service Offerings in the Commercial Mobile Radio Service

EX PARTE NOTICE

Dear Ms. Salas:

In accordance with Section 1.1206 of the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC" or "Commission"), the purpose of this letter is provide notification that Caressa Bennet and the undersigned, both counsel for Cellular Mobile Systems of St. Cloud ("CMSSC") and the Rural Telecommunications Group ("RTG"), met yesterday with David Krech, Tejal Mehta and David Judelsohn of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's Commercial Wireless Division to discuss BellSouth Corporation's Petition for Partial Reconsideration or Clarification ("Petition") filed in the above-captioned proceeding. The Petition proposes that the Commission eliminate Section 22.323 of its rules.

Counsel discussed the nature of the fixed BETRS services CMSSC is currently providing and the dual-use wireless service which it intends to provide which will be capable of being used in either a mobile or fixed mode. CMSSC's notification of incidental service offerings was supplied. Two copies are attached hereto. The meaning of "incidental" under Section 22.323 was discussed. At the FCC staffs request, CMSSC provides herewith a copy of the authority for its assertion that BETRS may be provided as an incidental service under Section 22.323.¹

¹ Pursuant to Section 1.1206(b)(1), two copies of Amendment of *Parts 2 and 22 of the Commission's Rules to Permit Liberalization of Technology and Auxiliary Service Offerings in the Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service*, 5 FCC Rcd 1138 at paragraph 10 (1990) ("We emphasize that any cellular licensee may provide incidental communication services under Section 22.308 so long as those services operate in conformance with the conventional cellular technical standards."), are filed herewith. Section 22.308 of the

Counsel emphasized that CMSSC/RTG's primary concern with the potential elimination of Section 22.323 is the loss of a "safe harbor" against potential state regulation of fixed CMRS service offerings. Counsel explained that under Section 332 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, states may not regulate the entry of or the rates charged by any "commercial mobile service." Section 332(d)(1) in turn defines "commercial mobile service" as any "mobile service" provided for profit which makes interconnected service available to the public. The FCC has determined that incidental services offered by CMRS providers fall within the statutory definition of "mobile service." *Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Permit Service Offerings in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services*, 11 FCC Rcd at paragraph 48 (1996) (*"FNPRM"*). Accordingly, incidental services fall within Section 332's safe harbor protection from burdensome state rate and entry regulation, Counsel expressed CMSSC/RTG's continued concern that elimination of Section 22.323 as requested by BellSouth will eliminate this safe harbor.

The status of the Second Report and Order that will be released in response to the *FNPRM* in this proceeding was discussed. Counsel stated that CMSSC's and RTG's concerns with respect to elimination of the safe harbor could be alleviated if the Commission were to make clear that all fixed services provided over CMRS frequencies will be classified as "mobile services." These concerns would also be met if the Commission were to state that all fixed services over CMRS frequencies that are provided on an incidental basis (as previously or therein defined) are to be classified as "mobile services."

Commission's rules was the predecessor to Section 22.323. The staff also requested that Counsel provide it with a copy of the FCC's policy indicating that cellular frequencies must be used predominantly for the provision of mobile cellular service. Counsel's characterization of that policy requires clarification. The policy referred to was an informal policy previously articulated to Counsel by the staff of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and Counsel has been unable to locate an articulation of such policy set forth in a public document. See also CMSSC Comments at p. 5.

Magalie Roman Salas, Secretary

January 9, 1998

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Bennet & Bennet, PLLC

Pursuant to Section 1.1206(b)(2) of the Commission's rules, a copy of this letter is transmitted herewith. Should the Commission have any questions with respect to this matter, it is requested to communicate directly with the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Michael R. Bennet". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Michael R. Bennet

cc: David Krech

Tej al Mehta

David Judelson

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CMSSC NOTICE OF INCIDENTAL SERVICE OFFERING



September 1, 1994

John Cimko, Jr., Chief
Mobile Services Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W., Room 644
Washington, D.C. 20554

RECEIVED
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Re: DPCRTS Station KNKA533
St. Cloud MSA
Market No. 198 (B)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Cimko:

In accordance with Rule Section 22.308, this letter serves to notify the Commission of our intent to provide Basic Exchange Telephone Radio Service ("BETRS") and other incidental services as described below on a secondary basis on DPCRTS Station **KNKA533** in the St. Cloud MSA.

We intend to provide BETRS to rural portions of Stearns, **Benton** and Sherburne counties. In some parts of these counties, subscribers either do not have **wireline** service due to the high cost of providing traditional wireline service, or service has been interrupted due to weather-related problems or construction associated with the upgrade of the **landline** network. Accordingly, the provision of BETRS service is extremely important to many subscribers as a means of communications.

Additionally, we will provide dial-up access to areas that currently do not have **landline** service available for the purposes of providing utility meter monitoring services for meters located in remote locations such as farm fields where irrigation and grain processing requires monitoring.

The proposed incidental service will not interfere with our provision of cellular service. The quality of our cellular service will not materially deteriorate and neither growth nor availability of cellular service will be diminished **beyond a** minimal degree. Rather, the provision of BETRS and other incidental service on **a** secondary basis will provide certain subscribers with a much needed service, and therefore **will** serve the public interest, convenience and necessity.

John Cimko, Jr, Chief
Mobile Services Division
Federal Communications Commission

Page 2 of 2

The costs and charges to our subscribers who do not wish to use these incidental cellular services will not be increased.

The BETRS service and incidental meter monitoring service will provide local telephone service using cellular as a replacement for the **landline** connection. The hardware is patented by **Tellular, Inc.** and type accepted by the FCC. The hardware interfaces with the cellular network via an FCC certified transceiver and provides a port that generates tip and ring. The tip and ring provides support for traditional **landline** phones and equipment that provides tip and ring for operation. This service does not provide any service not presently available on the cellular network. The hardware scans the cellular network via a certified transceiver. The transceiver is connected to the interface that with the included software permits **landline** equipment to be attached so that when the equipment is off-hook, a dial tone is heard. The dial tone permits the use of regular telephone and communications equipment such as facsimile machines and modems.

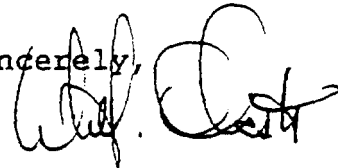
We will operate the proposed service in conformance with the conventional cellular technical standards (OST 53) and therefore will provide the service as an incidental communications service under Rule Section 22.308.

We have performed frequency coordination with adjacent channels in accordance with the rules.

Cellular Mobile Systems of St. Cloud certifies that it is in compliance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

Should you have any questions concerning this notification, kindly communicate directly with the undersigned.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William O. Casto", written over the word "Sincerely,".

William O. Casto
General Manager

WOC:cdb

CARESSA D. BENNET

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September 1, 1994

John Cimko, Jr., Chief
Mobile Services Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

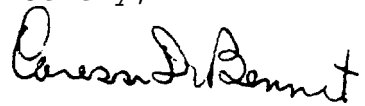
Re: Cellular **Mobile** Systems of St. Cloud **General Partnership**
DPCRTS Station KNKA533, Market No. 198 (B)
St. Cloud, **MN MSA**

Dear Mr. Cimko:

On behalf of Cellular Mobile Systems of St. Cloud General Partnership (Partnership) and pursuant to Rule Section 22.308, we are transmitting an original and three copies of the Partnership's notification of intent to provide BETRS on an incidental basis in the St. Cloud, **Minnesota MSA** on **DPCRTS Station KNKA533**.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact this office.

Sincerely,


Caressa D. Bennet

CDB/cvh

Attachments

FCC AUTHORITY FOR PROVISION OF BETRS
AS AN INCIDENTAL SERVICE

*IN THE MATTER OF AMENDMENT OF PARTS 2 AND 22
OF THE COMMISSION'S RULES TO PERMIT LIBERALIZATION
OF TECHNOLOGY AND AUXILIARY SERVICE OFFERINGS
IN THE DOMESTIC PUBLIC CELLULAR RADIO
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE*

(FEBRUARY 28, 1990 MEMORANDUM OPINION & ORDER)

5 FCC Rcd 1138 printed in FULL format.

In the Matter of Amendment of Parts 2 and 22 of the
Commission's Rules to Permit Liberalization of Technology
and Auxiliary Service Offerings in the Domestic Public
Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service

GEN Docket No. 87-390

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

5 FCC Rcd 1138; 1990 FCC LEXIS 1487; 67 Rad. Reg. 2d (P & F)
641

RELEASE-NUMBER: FCC 90-76

February 28, 1990 Released; Adopted February 15, 1990

ACTION: [*1] MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

JUDGES:

By the Commission

OPINION:

INTRODUCTION

1. By this action, we grant in part a petition filed by the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA) seeking reconsideration of certain aspects of the Report and Order in this proceeding. n1 In the Report and Order, the Commission amended the rules for the Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service (cellular radio service) to facilitate the introduction of advanced cellular technologies and to permit the operation of auxiliary common carrier services on cellular frequencies. The rule changes adopted herein relax and clarify the filing requirements associated with provision of fixed cellular services under Section 22.308 of the rules and Basic Exchange Telecommunications Radio Service (BETRS) n2 under Section 22.930 of the rules. n3

n1 See Report and Order, GEN Docket No. 87-390, adopted October 13, 1988, 3 FCC Rcd 7033 (1988).

n2 BETRS is a radio service that can be used to provide local exchange service in rural areas. It has no specified technology, but involves the use of mobile frequencies in radio loops between a basic exchange telephone subscriber and a telephone company central office. It is intended to be an extension of intrastate basic exchange service. See Report and Order, CC Docket 86-495, 3 FCC Rcd 214 (1988). See also 47 CFR Section 22.2 and 47 CFR 22, Subpart G of the Commission's Rules. [*2]

n3 See 47 CFR 22.308. See also 47 CFR 22.930 (1989).

BACKGROUND

2. The rules adopted in the Report and Order provide a regulatory structure that will facilitate the implementation of a new general of cellular technology and services while preserving conventional cellular service. Cellular radio carriers now have the option of using advanced cellular technologies and

providing auxiliary common carrier services on a secondary basis in the radio spectrum allocated for cellular service. The rules for this new authority are contained in Section 22.930 and are referred to as, "the cellular service option." Section 22.930 specifies the requirements for use of new technology and provision of auxiliary services. The Commission also added a new paragraph (e) to Section 22.911, which addresses permissible communications. n4 Paragraph (e) states that cellular licensees may offer BETRS under the cellular service option, while other fixed cellular services may be offered pursuant to the incidental communications rules of Section 22.308.

n4 See 47 CFR 22.911(e) (1989).

3. In response to the Report and Order, CTIA filed a petition requesting modification of two rule sections to relax the [*3] filing requirements that pertain to fixed cellular service and BETRS. First, CTIA submits that the filing requirement for subscriber equipment used for BETRS under the cellular service option needs clarification. CTIA points out that paragraph (g) of Section 22.930 calls for detailed technical information to be submitted for BETRS. n5 CTIA asserts that this requirement is too burdensome in cases where a BETRS subscriber radio is in fact simply a conventional cellular radio used at a fixed location. Further, CTIA states that this rule is inconsistent with the Commission's 1983 decision to amend Part 22 to eliminate the individual licensing requirement for low-power subscriber radios in the Rural Radio Service. n6 Accordingly, CTIA suggests adding language to Section 22.930(g) to provide that conventional cellular mobile radios used as fixed radios do not have to comply with the notification requirements of Section 22.930. n7

n5 47 CFR Section 22.930(g) provides: "The only fixed service authorized under the cellular service option is Basic Exchange Telecommunications Radio. For this service, the information required by paragraph (b) must include sufficient technical data and calculations to verify compliance with the aggregate field strength limit. Calculations are required at eight equally spaced intervals around the service contour. Other data required for fixed transmitters are the manufacturer's name, model number, rated output power, operating frequency, frequency tolerance, modulation type, emission profile, and antenna location, elevation, orientation, and pattern." [*4]

n6 See Report and Order, CC Docket No. 80-57, 95 FCC 2d 769 (1983).

n7 Specifically, CTIA proposes adding the following language to Section 22.930(g): "Fixed units in this service which conform to OST 53 and do not exceed seven watts effective radiated power and whose antenna height does not exceed the criteria in Section 17.7 of this chapter, are not required to comply with the notification requirements of this Section."

4. Second, CTIA requests amendment of Section 22.911(e) n8 of the rules to identify the filing requirements that pertain to services offered on an incidental basis. n9 Specifically, CTIA requests amendment of Section 22.911(e) to clearly indicate that a licensee operating a fixed incidental service under Section 22.308 is allowed to submit a blanket notification of that service. n10 CTIA states that neither the Report and Order nor Section 22.308 of the rules discuss in detail the requirements for licensees to notify the Commission of the operation of an incidental service pursuant to Section 22.308. It observes that the Commission has, in fact, stated elsewhere that blanket notification is

permitted under Section 22.308. n11 However, CTIA is concerned that [*5] a licensee operating a fixed incidental service under Sections 22.308 and 22.911(e) could easily make the incorrect conclusion that the Commission must be notified before providing service to each individual fixed subscriber radio within the system.

n8 Section 22.911(e) states: "Cellular operators and resellers so authorized by their State regulatory entities may offer fixed basic exchange telephone service in RSAs and rural parts of MSAs. Other fixed cellular service may be offered on an incidental basis pursuant to Section 22.308 of these Rules."

n9 Licensees of Public Mobile Services may provide services other than the primary services that they are licensed to carry, provided that the other services are offered on an incidental basis. Section 22.308 of 47 CFR, Incidental communications, specifies the regulations for incidental communication services.

n10 Under the blanket notification approach, a licensee submits only a single notification that it intends to provide a particular fixed incidental service. It is not required to specify each fixed location served and need not submit notification each time a fixed subscriber is added. For instance, CTIA believes that if a cellular licensee wished to provide service to fixed units used in alarm systems, a single notification letter to the Commission stating that fixed units in alarm systems will be served throughout the MSA should be sufficient under Section 22.308. [*6]

n11 See Memorandum Opinion and Order, RM-4882, (Amendment of Subpart K of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate the Development of Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service in the Rural Areas of the Country), i02 FCC 2d 470 (1986). With regard to Section 22.308, the Commission stated that the licensee need not specify each fixed location and need not submit notification each time a fixed subscriber is added.

5. A number of parties filed oppositions and comments in response to CTIA's petition. n12 The oppositions were primarily from organizations representing the interests of local exchange carriers (LECs) and state regulatory authorities. Opposing parties are against relaxation of the filing requirements of Section 22.930, arguing that those requirements were adopted to protect against any detrimental impact on traditional cellular service. For instance, NARUC implies that traditional cellular service should be protected from possible adverse impact that may result from cellular radios used for BETRS. Specifically, NARUC argues that since the cellular service option rules were written for the provision of auxiliary services, and since BETRS is an auxiliary cellular service. BETRS [*7] should be subject to the requirements of the cellular service option, Section 22.930, and not the less stringent requirements of an incidental service, Section 22.308.

n12 Pleadings were filed by CTIA, National Telephone Cooperative Association (NTCA), Organization for the Protection & Advancement of Small Telephone Companies (OPASTCO), United States Telephone Association (USTA), National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), International Mobile Machines Corporation (IMM), McCaw Cellular Communications, and BellSouth Corporation/BellSouth Mobility Incorporated.

6. Further, opposing parties are concerned that because Section 22.911 does not specifically require state authorization for fixed cellular service as it does for BETRS, the current rules enable cellular operators to offer radio telephone services under Section 22.308 with minimal federal oversight and without state regulation. They point out that the current rules could be interpreted to mean that cellular licensees can offer fixed cellular telephone service on an incidental basis pursuant to Section 22.308 or as a cellular service option pursuant to Section 22.930. Opposing parties believe that the [*8] provision of what amounts to BETRS under Section 22.308 would give cellular operators an unfair competitive advantage over LECs. Specifically, opposing parties state that Section 22.308 does not appear to give the states the right to regulate fixed telephone service provided by cellular radios, while LECs providing BETRS are subject to detailed requirements under Part 22 of the Rules and are also subject to state regulation. Therefore, LECs and state regulatory interests assert that a statement should be added to Section 22.911(e) to emphasize that fixed cellular service provided as an incidental communications service is subject to state regulation.

7. On reply, CTIA suggests that its petition has been misconstrued by some commenting parties as an attempt to circumvent state regulation of BETRS. CTIA states that it has no such desire. It submits that its requests are made solely in the interest of eliminating unnecessary filing requirements, and the clarifications it seeks would not hinder the effective regulatory oversight of fixed cellular service at the state or federal level.

DISCUSSION

8. We agree with CTIA that it would be unnecessarily burdensome to apply the filing requirements [*9] of Section 22.930(g) to conventional cellular mobile radios used at fixed locations for BETRS. The comprehensive filing requirements of paragraph (g) are intended for advanced technology base stations or auxiliary service base stations, since base stations may operate at power levels of up to 500 watts of effective radiated power (ERP). Such detailed information is not needed for BETRS subscriber radios that conform to OST 53, n13 do not exceed 7 watts ERP, and whose antenna height conforms to the criteria in Section 17.7 of the rules. It was not our intention to apply the paragraph (g) requirements to cellular mobile radios used for fixed BETRS service.

n13 See Cellular Mobile Station - Land Station Compatibility Specification, OST Bulletin No. 53, July 1983.

9. However, we are not adopting CTIA's suggested language for Section 22.930(g), as it would eliminate all notification requirements for BETRS subscriber radios. Rather, we believe it is appropriate that BETRS radios be treated the same as mobile radios used for providing advance cellular or auxiliary services and therefore, be subject to the filing requirements of paragraph (f) of Section 22.930. This approach also addresses [*10] the opposition's concerns for maintaining certain requirements to protect traditional cellular service. Accordingly, we are amending paragraph (f) to indicate that BETRS subscriber radios are subject to the filing requirements for mobile stations operating under the cellular service option and paragraph (g) to exclude such radios from the filing requirements for base stations. We are also moving the provision stating, "the only fixed service authorized under the cellular service option is Basic Exchange Telecommunications Radio Service,"

to the introductory paragraph of Section 22.930.

10. In examining CTIA's request to amend Section 22.911(e), we note that prior to the adoption of the Report and Order, cellular licensees had been offering BETRS on an incidental basis under Section 22.308. The Commission added paragraph (e) to Section 22.911 to point out that cellular licensees have the option of operating BETRS under the cellular service option and that they may operate other fixed cellular services under Section 22.308. However, comments in response to CTIA's petition have brought to our attention the ambiguity that exists in distinguishing between BETRS and "other fixed cellular [*11] services," and that Section 22.911(e) could be interpreted as an indication that BETRS may not be operated as an incidental service under Section 22.308. It therefore appears that paragraph (e) is not serving its intended purpose, but rather is causing confusion. Also, in view of the fact that BETRS may be offered on an incidental basis pursuant to Section 22.308 or as a *cellular* service option pursuant to Section 22.930, the distinction in paragraph (e), in fact, is unnecessary. We emphasize that any cellular licensee may provide incidental communication services, including BETRS, other fixed services and mobile services under Section 22.308 so long as those services operate in conformance with the conventional cellular technical standards. Licensees may also provide BETRS under the cellular service option with conventional or advanced technology. n14

n14 We realize that cellular carriers may wish to provide a non-BETRS, fixed-incidental service with equipment that is not compatible with the standards set forth in OST Bulletin No. 53. Technically, such a service cannot be provided pursuant to Section 22.308 because the equipment does not conform to OS? 53. Nor can such a service be provided pursuant to Section 22.930 because the only fixed service permitted under Section 22.930 is BETRS. We recognize that there may be valid public interest reasons for allowing non-BETRS, fixed service with equipment that is not compatible with the standards of OST 53. Therefore, we point out that a carrier desiring to provide a non-BETRS, fixed service using non-standard technology has the option of filing a waiver to permit such use. Any waiver must, at a minimum, demonstrate that existing cellular service will not be adversely affected and all other requirements of Section 22.930 will be met. [*12]

11. With regard to reference to applicable state regulation in Section 22.911(e), we recognize the opposition is largely concerned with the possibility of cellular licensees providing fixed cellular or BETRS service without state authorization. We have pointed out throughout this proceeding that we have no intention of preempting state regulation as it pertains to cellular licensees that choose to offer fixed services. We believe the opposing parties' concerns stem from the fact that Section 22.911(e) specifies that state authorization is required, where applicable, for the provision of BETRS, but is silent as to whether state authorization is required for other fixed cellular services. We note that Section 22.308, Incidental communication Services, is also silent concerning state authority to regulate fixed cellular services.

12. In general we do not codify the states' right to regulate specific intrastate common carrier services. A State Commission's authority to regulate an intrastate common carrier communications service is governed by state law. Likewise, including a state certification requirement in our rules cannot confer jurisdiction on a State Commission which does not have [*13] such

jurisdiction pursuant to state law. Adding a requirement that state authorization should be obtained is, therefore, mere surplus regulation. We point out that the need to obtain state authorization for fixed-cellular service under either Section 22.308 or Section 22.930 is the same. Thus, we perceive no competitive problems between LECs and cellular operators will arise as asserted by the opposing parties. Accordingly, we do not find it is necessary for Section 22.911(e) or Section 22.930 to specify that state regulation is required for the provision of fixed cellular services. Nor, as we mentioned earlier, is it necessary to distinguish between BETRS and other fixed service, since BETRS is a fixed service. As there is no need for the provisions of paragraph (e) of Section 22.911, we are eliminating it from the rules.

13. In view of our decision to eliminate Section 22.911(e), CITA's request to amend that rule to permit blanket notifications is moot. In this regard, we observe that the Commission previously has stated that blanket notifications are permitted under Section 22.308. n15

n15 See Report and Order, CC Docket No. 80-57, 95 FCC 2d 769 (1983).

14. Accordingly, IT [*14] IS ORDERED that CTIA's petition IS GRANTED as discussed above and Sections 22.911 and 22.930 ARE AMENDED as specified in the Appendix below effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

15. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this proceeding IS TERMINATED.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Donna R. Searcy

Secretary

APPENDIX: APPENDIX

Part 22 of Title 47 of the Code of Regulations is amended to read as follows:

PART 22 -- PUBLIC MOBILE SERVICE

1. The authority citation in Part 22 continues to read as follows:

AUTHORITY: 47 U. S. C. 154, 303, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 22.911 is amended by removing paragraph (e).

3. Section 22.930 is amended by revising the introductory paragraph, paragraph (f) and paragraph (g) to read as follows:

Section 22. 930 Special Provisions for Alternative Cellular Technologies and Auxiliary Services.

Provided that interference to other cellular systems is not created, and service to roamers whose mobile equipment conforms to OST 53 is offered, cellular licensees may employ alternative cellular technologies and auxiliary common carrier services in the frequency bands 824-849 MHz and 869-894 MHz, except on the cell-lar control channels. The only fixed service [*15]

permitted under this section is Basic Exchange Telecommunications Radio Service. These special provisions will be referred to as the cellular service option. The cellular service option may be exercised subject to the following requirements.

* * * * *

(f) For mobile stations and subscriber stations used to provide Basic Exchange Telecommunications Radio Service, the information in paragraph (b) must include: the number to be placed in service, the manufacturer's name, the FCC identification number, and the specific frequencies of operation. In addition, information shall include emission, bandwidth and frequency tolerance data demonstrating compliance with the rules.

(g) For base stations providing services under this section, the information in paragraph (b) must include: the manufacturer's name, the FCC identification number, the model number, the rated output power, the specified frequencies of operation, the frequency tolerance, the modulation type, the emission profile, and the antenna location, elevation, orientation and pattern. In addition, information shall include calculations at eight equally spaced intervals around the service contour where calculations verify compliance [*16] with the aggregate field strength limit.

* * * * *